

2011 Georgiana Slough Non-Physical Barrier Study

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Georgiana Slough



RECLAMATION

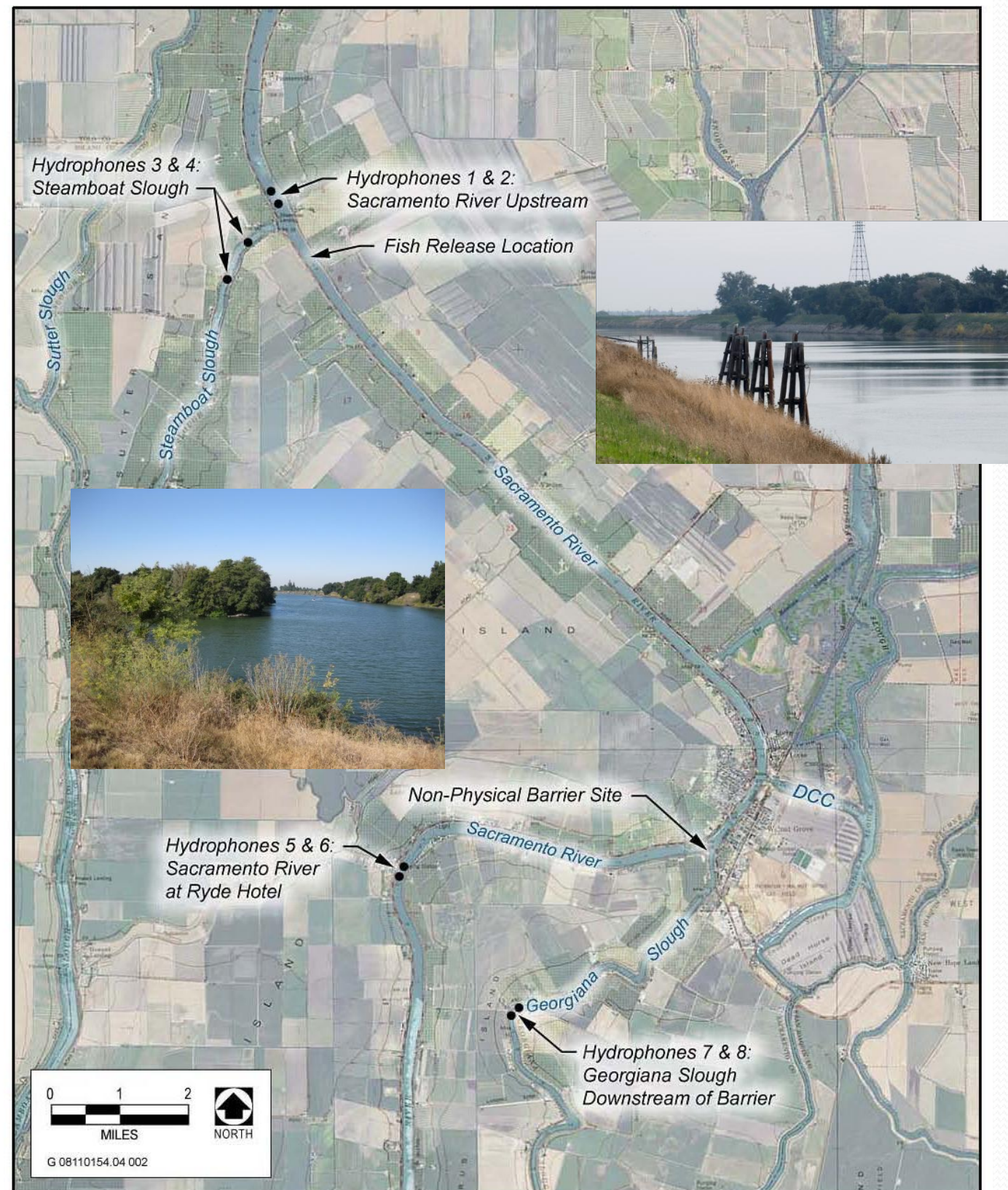
Managing Water in the West

Presentation Outline

- Study Plan
- Barrier Design
- Barrier Operation
- Preliminary Results
- 2011 Study Conclusions
- Possible Future Considerations for Non-Physical Barrier Evaluations
- Individual Based Modeling Overview

Study Plan Overview

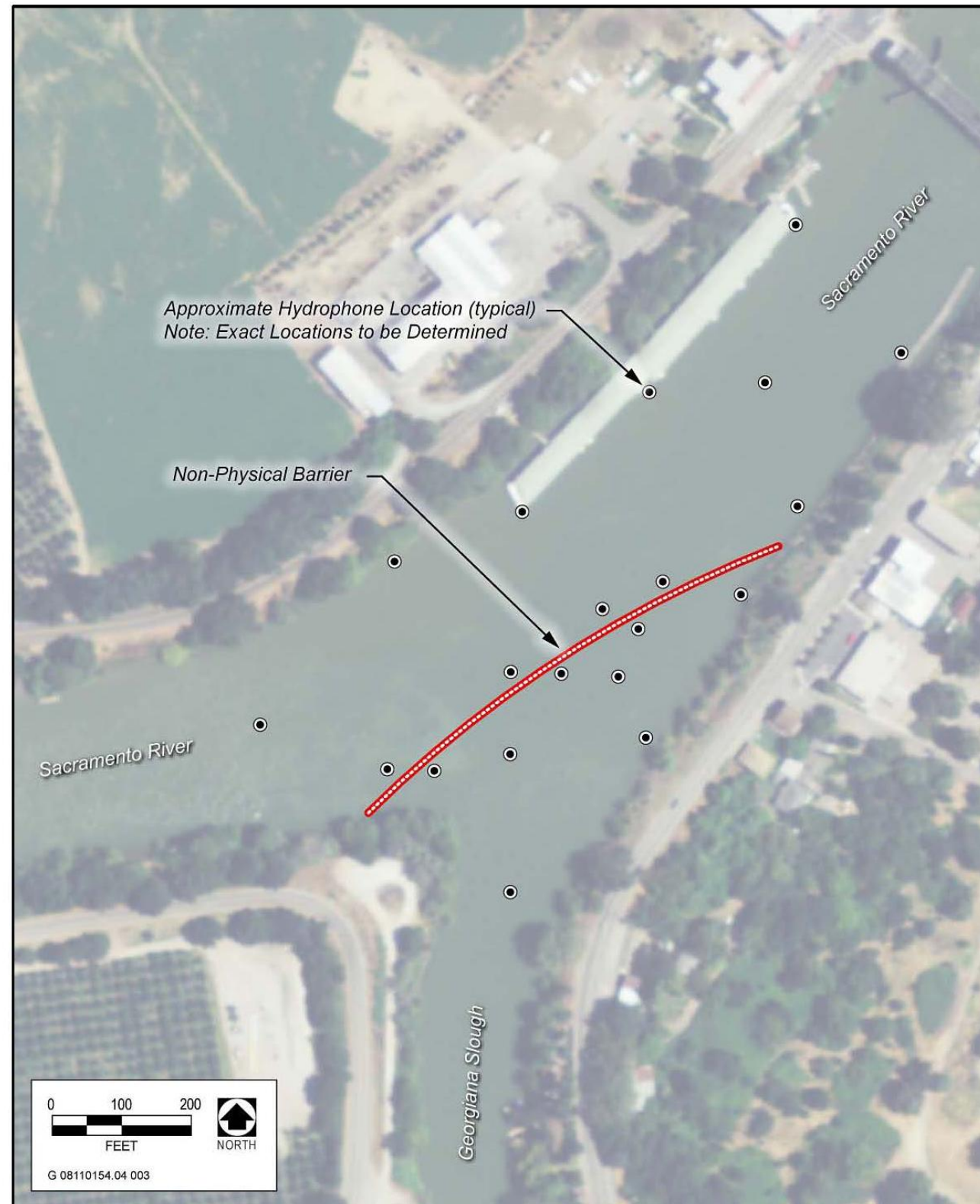
- Construct Bio-acoustic Fish Fence across Georgiana Slough
- Acoustically tag 1,500 juvenile salmon
 - Released in groups of 4-5 fish every 3 hrs throughout the duration of the study
- Acoustically track through study area
- Determine fate of fish
- Determine barrier efficiency



Source: Data provided by California Department of Water Resources and adapted by AECOM in 2011

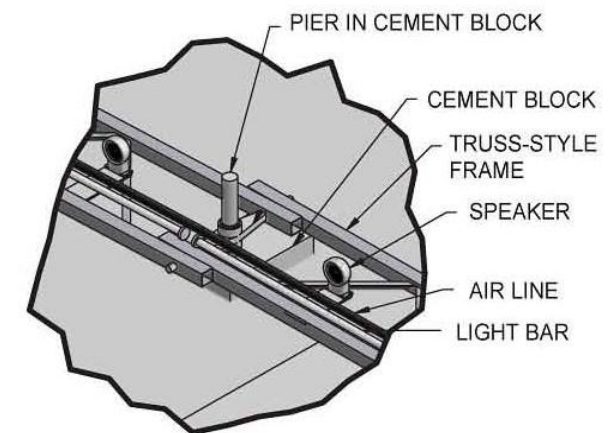
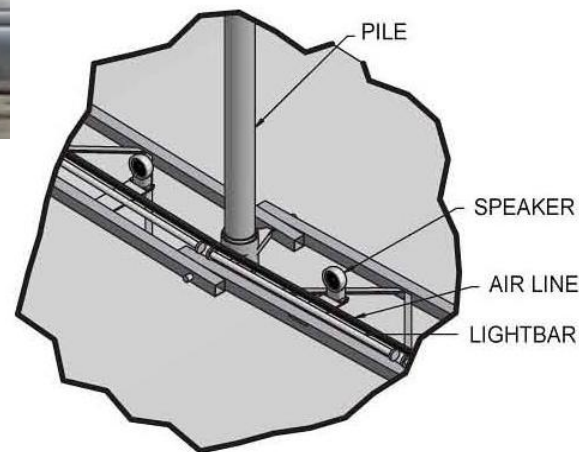
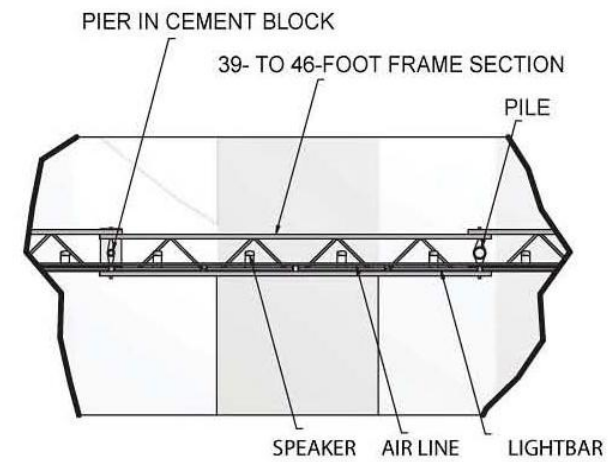
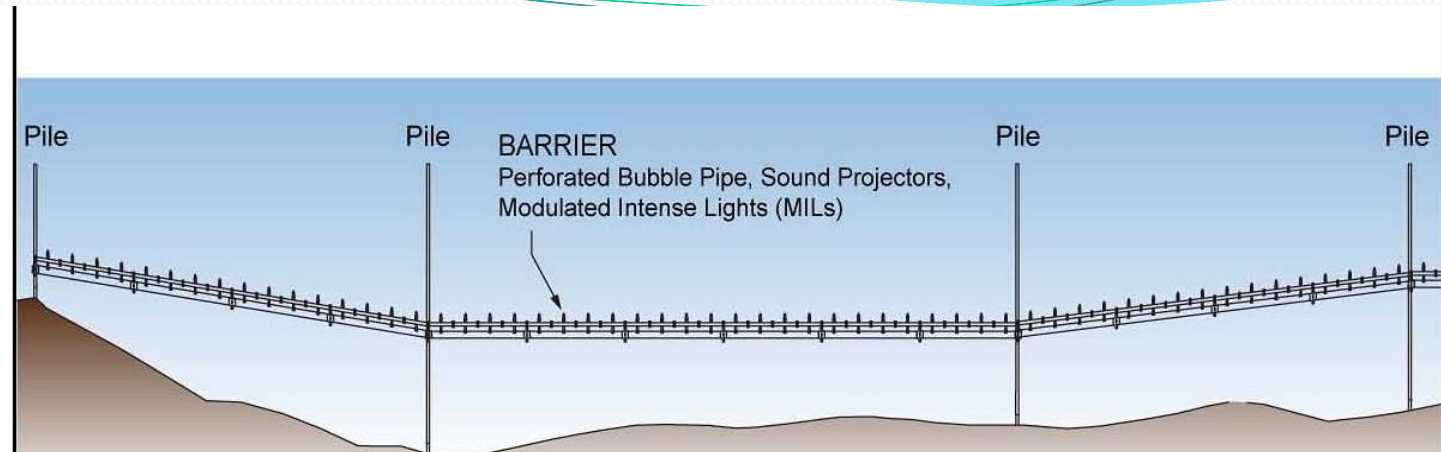
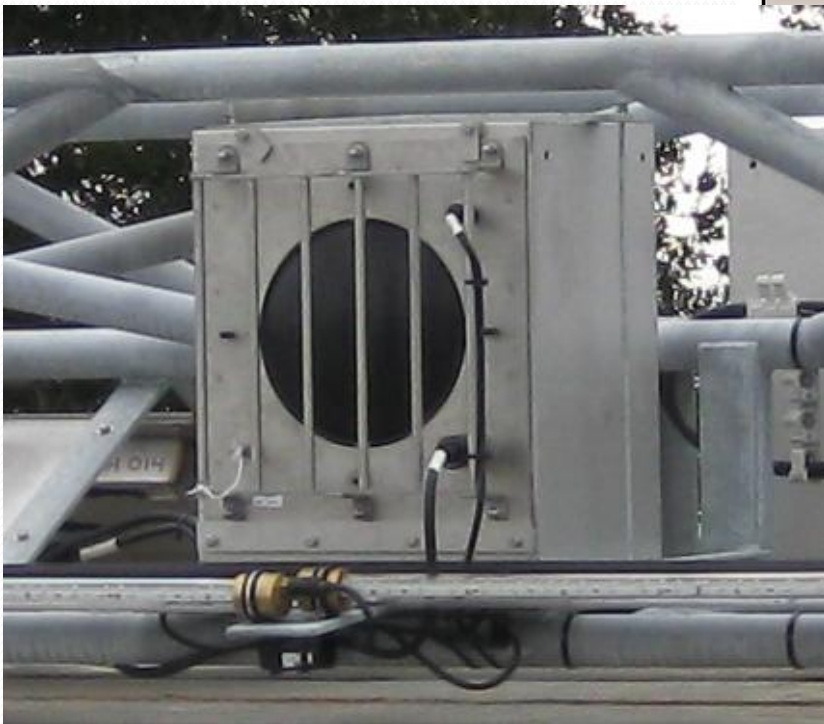
Study Plan Overview

- Barrier Layout
- Hydrophone Positions Utilized for 3D Fish Tracking



Source: Data provided by California Department of Water Resources and adapted by AECOM in 2010

Barrier Design



Barrier Operation

- Operated for periods of approximately 25 hours “on” and “off” in order to compare deterrence efficiency for the two different barrier states
- On-Off time periods were defined to approximately account for one full tidal cycle.
 - Tidal cycles shift by approximately 50 minutes each day
 - Operations encompassed a full range of environmental conditions (day/night, tides, water quality)

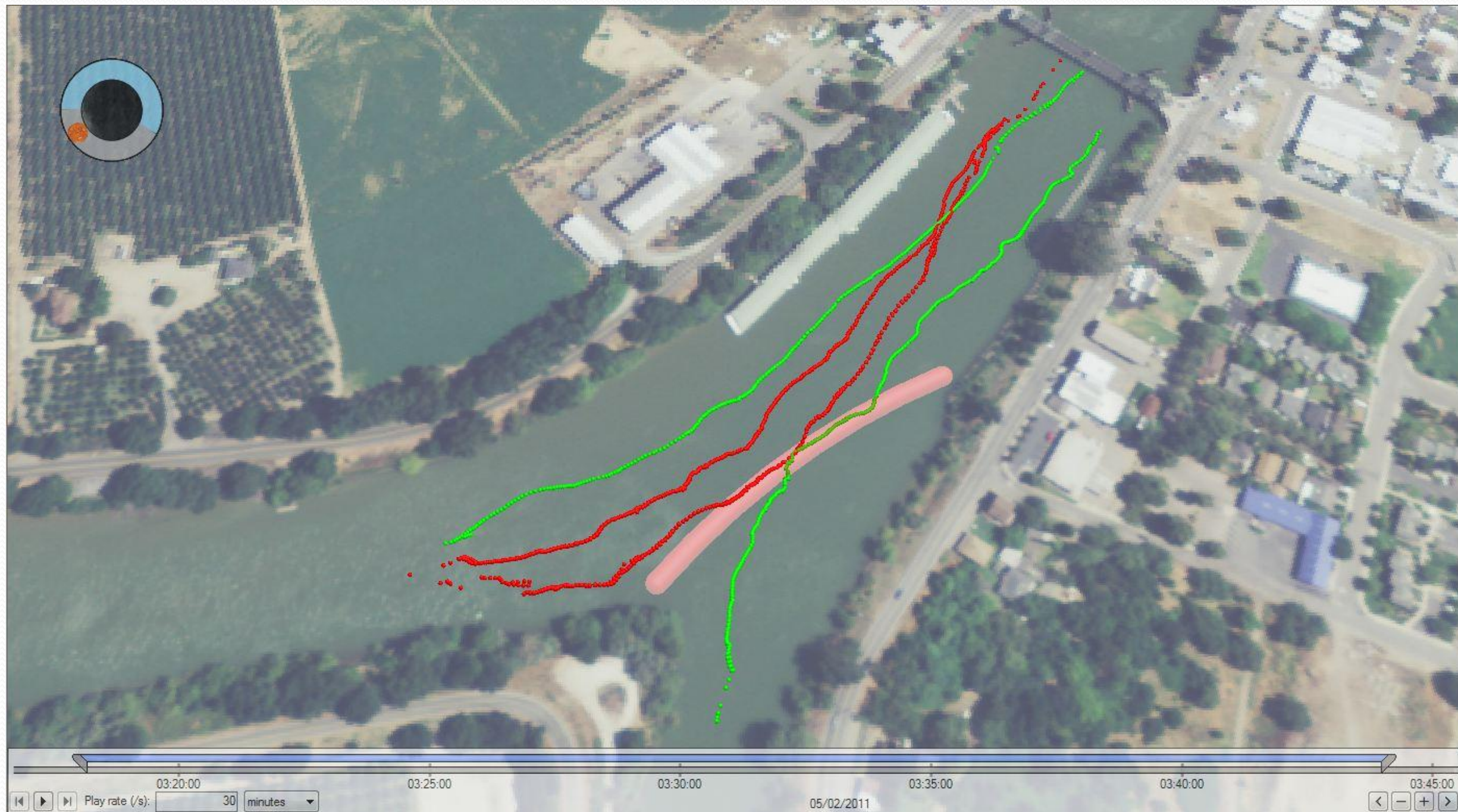
PLAY NIGHT-TIME BARRIER OPERATION VIDEO



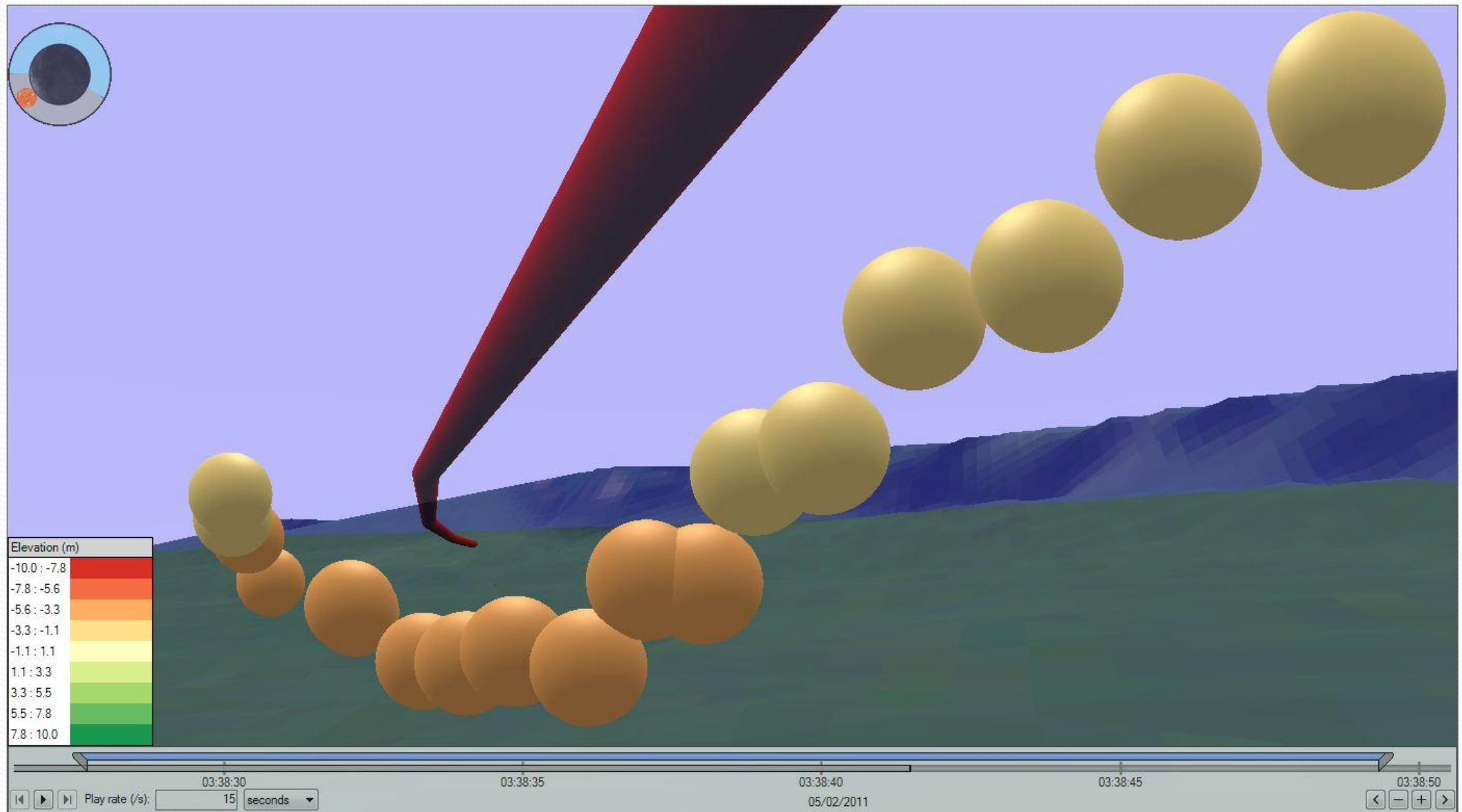
Barrier Operation-Night

[Click to view animation of
nighttime barrier operations.](#)

Preliminary Results



Preliminary Results



Preliminary Results- Dependent Variables

- Deterrence efficiency
- Protection Efficiency
- Overall Efficiency



Preliminary Results



[Click to view animation of approximately
4 days of barrier operations and fish
tracks.](#)

Preliminary Results- Chinook Approaching 0-80 meters from Barrier

	Number	Number	"Deterrence"
BAFF	Arriving	"Deterred"	Efficiency(%)
Off	508	233	31.4
On	396	329	45.4
	Number	Number Cont.	Protection
BAFF	Arriving	In Sacramento R.	Efficiency(%)
Off	714	555	77.7
On	701	647	92.3

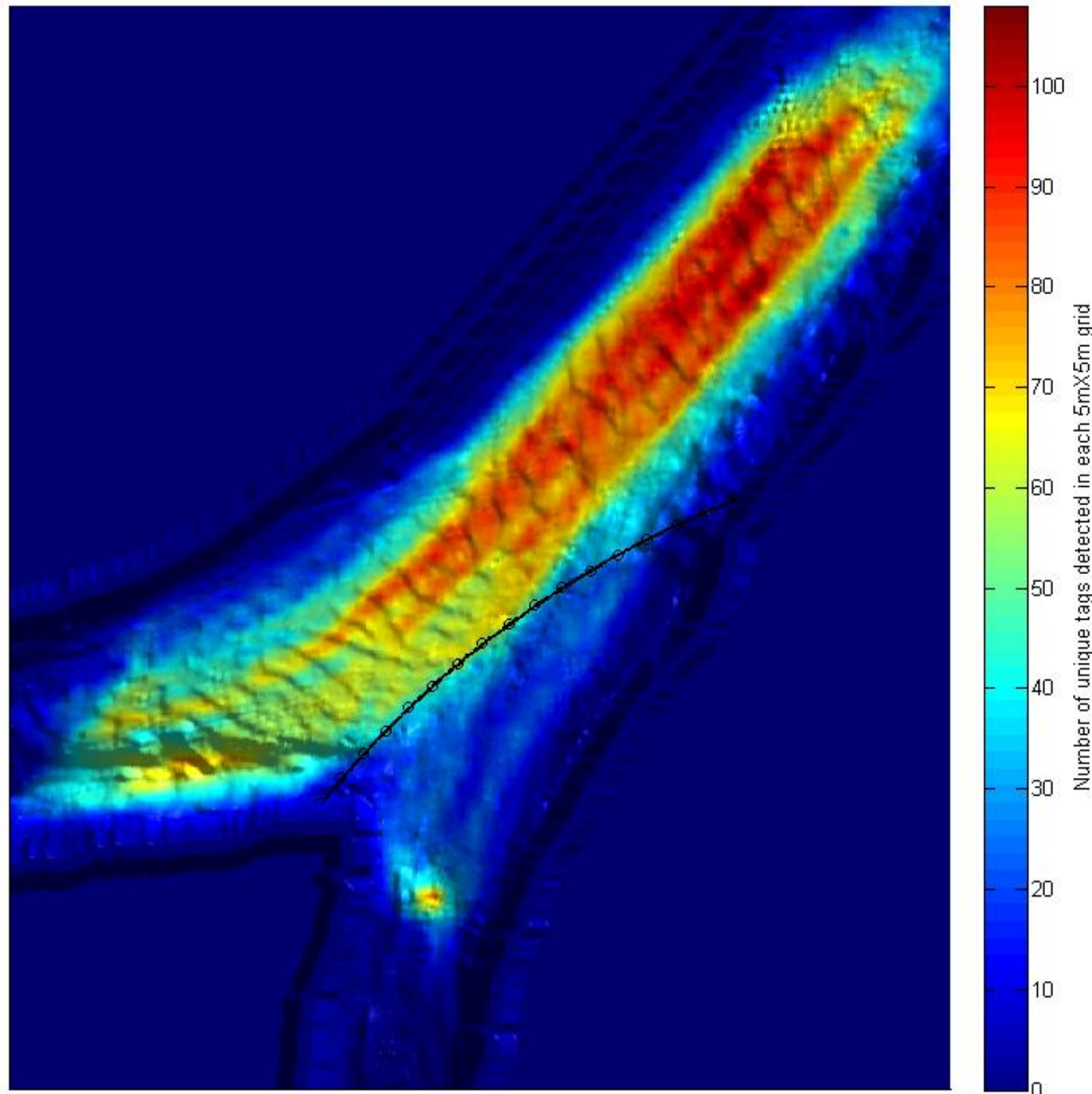
Preliminary Results- Chinook Approaching Within 5 meters of the Barrier

	Number	Number	"Deterrence"
BAFF	Approaching < 5m	"Deterred"	Efficiency(%)
Off	181	78	30.1
On	232	155	66.8

Preliminary Results-Spatial Analysis of Fish Densities

Barrier Off

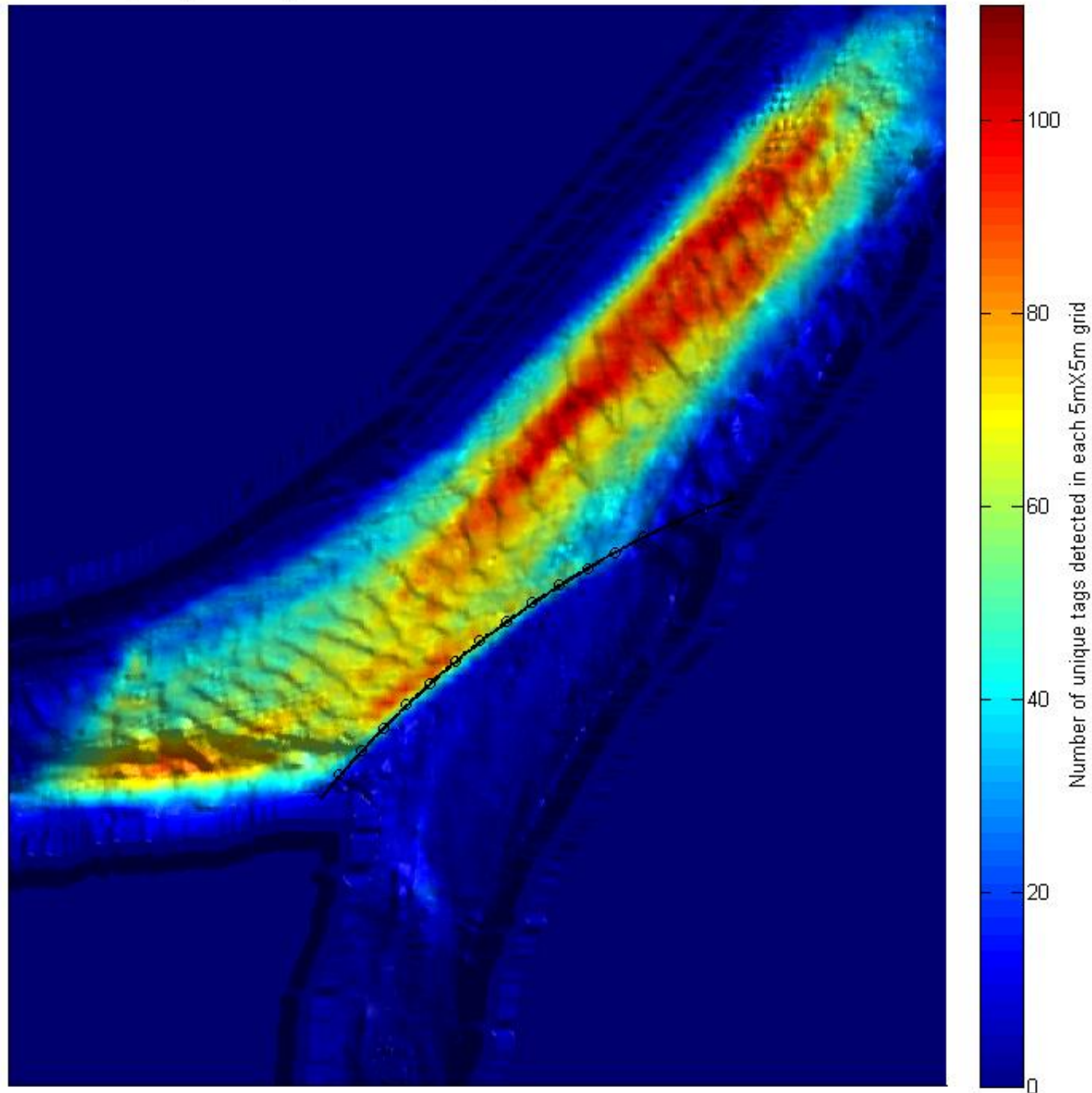
Bathymetry colored by total number of unique fish detected in each area, Barrier Off



Preliminary Results-Spatial Analysis of Fish Densities

Barrier On

Bathymetry colored by total number of unique fish detected in each area, Barrier On



2011 Study Conclusions

- 78% of Fish Stayed in the Sacramento River with the Barrier Off
- With the Barrier On the Percentage of Fish that Stayed in the Sacramento River Improved to 92%
- Deterrence Efficiency Greater for <5 meters than 5-80 meters
- Deterrence Efficiency:
 - <5 meters—36.7%
 - All distances—14%
- Spatial Analysis shows large reduction of fish entering Georgiana S. due to Barrier
- Tracks of Predator y Fish are Qualitatively Different than Chinook Salmon Tracks

Possible Future Considerations for Non-Physical Barrier Evaluations

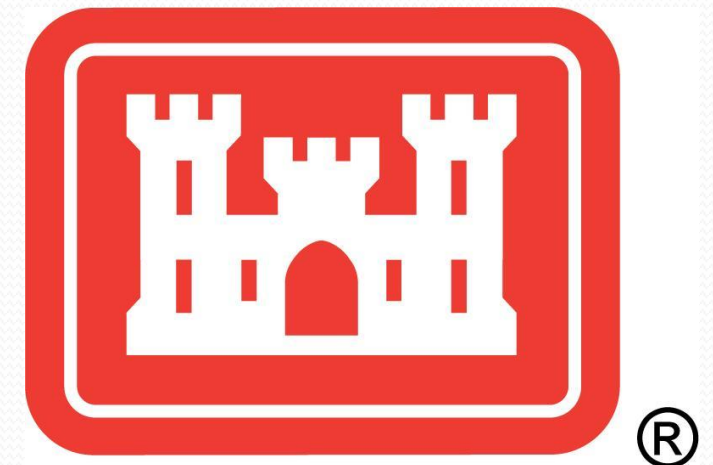
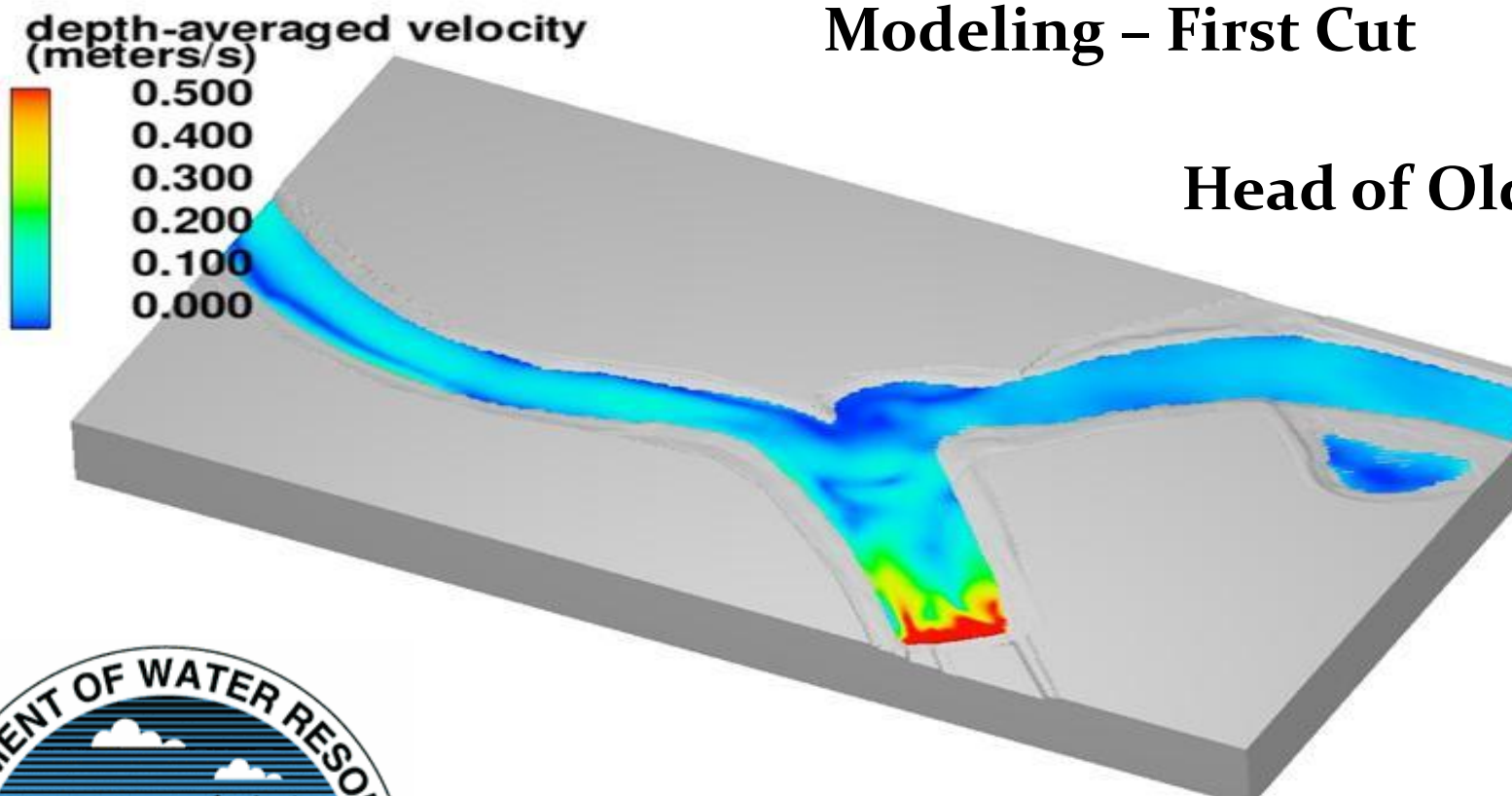


- Investigate Barrier/Predator Interactions
- Population Scale Effects of Barrier in Future Studies
- Long Term Operations Feasibility
- Alternate Barrier Alignments to Increase Efficiency at Upstream and Down Stream Ends
- Barrier Configurations at Alternate Junctions

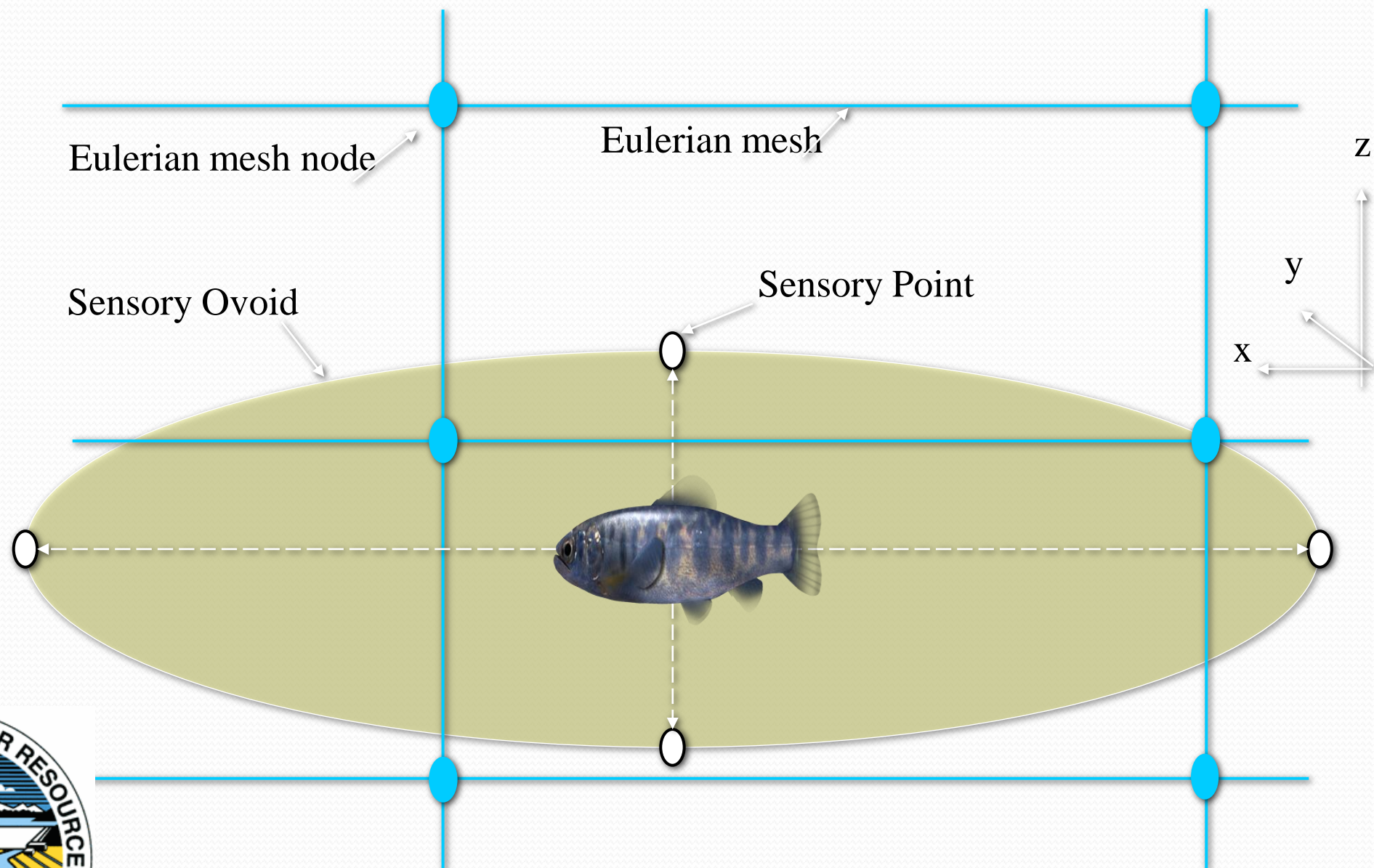
Individual Based Modeling

Computational Fluid Dynamics Modeling – First Cut

Head of Old River



Sensory Ovoid and attributes of ELAM



List of Constraints

- Default-swim downstream
- Bed shear-swim to increased velocity
- Avoid High Gradient-swim toward lower velocity gradient
- Pressure-swim away from pressure
- Sound-swim away from encapsulated sound (away from bubble curtain)
- Light-swim away from light (MIL)



Validation

- Split 2D tracks from the 15 releases in half
- Give $\frac{1}{2}$ to ELAM modelers
- ELAM modelers calibrate and tune model
- Then ELAM modelers predict 2nd $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2D tracks and the deterrence efficiency
- Pass back to statistician
 - Compare predicted to observed deterrence efficiency
 - No statistical difference = validated model



Questions

